State of Kansas

Department of Health and Environment

Permanent Administrative Regulations

Article 15.—APPLICATION FOR PERMITS; DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

28-15-11. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A.65-171m; effective May 1, 1982; amended Sept. 21, 1992; amended June 21, 1993; amended Sept. 26, 1994; amended Jan. 9, 1995; revoked Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-12. Public water supply fee fund. On and after January 1, 1993, each public water supply shall pay a fee of $0.002 per 1,000 gallons of water sold at retail and delivered through mains, lines or pipes. (a) The fee shall be paid to the Kansas department of revenue on forms supplied by the director of taxation in the same manner as the water protection fee authorized by K.S.A. 82a-954 and amendments thereto.

(b) The public water supplier may collect the fee directly from each customer to which water is sold at retail or may pay the amount owed from moneys in its operating fund or other fund avail- able for that purpose. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 65-163, as amended by L. 1992, Ch. 188, sec. 1; effective, T-28-12-31-92, Dec. 31, 1992; effective Feb. 15, 1993.)

28-15-13. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-171m; effective May 1, 1982; amended Sept. 21, 1992; amended June 21, 1993; amended Sept. 26, 1994; amended Jan. 9, 1995; revoked Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-14. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-171m; effective May 1, 1982; amended Sept. 21, 1992; amended Jan. 9, 1995; revoked Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-15a. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-171m; effective Sept. 21, 1992; amended Sept. 26, 1994; amended Jan. 9, 1995; revoked Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-16. Permit requirements for public water supply systems. (a) Each person who operates a public water supply system shall be required to have a permit issued by the secretary.

(b) Each application for a public water supply permit shall be submitted for review and consideration for approval and shall be required to be approved before the use of a source of water supply or the construction of any of the following:

(1) New sources;

(2) pumping facilities;

(3) finished water storage facilities;

(4) water treatment plants, facilities, or systems;

(5) distribution systems and extensions to existing distribution systems; or

(6) chemical storage, handling, and application facilities.

(c) Each application approved for construction purposes shall be valid for a period of two years, and if construction has not been commenced by that time, a new application shall be required.

(d) In addition to meeting the requirements specified in K.S.A. 65-163(a)(1) and amendments thereto, each person operating a public water supply system shall submit as part of the application the results of an analysis performed by a state-certified laboratory regarding the physical, bacteriological, chemical, and radiological constituents of the raw water to ensure that the proposed treatment facilities will produce potable water meeting the primary drinking water regulations established in article 15a. (Authorized by K.S.A. 65-171m; implementing K.S.A. 65-163; effective May 1, 1982; amended Jan. 9, 1995; amended Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-17. Siting requirements. A new or expanded facility shall not be initiated or constructed at a site which the department deter- mines: (a) Is subject to a significant risk from earthquakes, floods, fires or other disasters which could cause a breakdown of the public water supply system or a portion of it;

(b) Except for intake structures, is within the floodplain of a one-hundred (100) year flood; and is lower than the recorded high water level where appropriate records exist; or

(c) Is adjacent to a major source of pollution, which the department determines has a potentially adverse influence on the water supply. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-171m; effective May 1, 1982.)

28-15-18. Operation and maintenance requirements.

(a) Each person who operates a public water supply system shall ensure that the system is operated, maintained, and supervised by certified personnel in accordance with K.S.A. 65-4501 through K.S.A. 65-4517 and amendments thereto.

(b) Each person who operates a public water supply system shall immediately notify the department and responsible local officials of any situation with the water

system, including a major breakdown or serious loss of water service, that presents or could present an imminent and substantial endangerment to health.

(c) Each person who operates a community water supply system shall prepare an emergency operations plan to safeguard the water supply for the protection of the public if natural or man-made disasters occur. Emergency operation plans shall be submitted to the secretary for review and consideration for approval based on the secretary's assessment of whether the plan would safeguard the water supply.

(d) Newly constructed or repaired water distribution mains and finished water storage facilities shall be flushed and disinfected before use.

(e) Each community water supply system shall be operated and maintained to provide a minimum positive pressure of 20 psi (140 kN/m^2) throughout the distribution system except under extraordinary conditions including unusual peak fire flow demand and major distribution system breaks.

(f) Each person who operates a community water supply system and each person who operates a high risk noncommunity system designated by the department shall have a regular program for the detection and elimination of cross-connections and prevention of backflow and backsiphonage.

(g) All finished water reservoirs shall be covered by a permanent protective material and shall be vented and screened.

(h) Public water supply system components and protective coatings in contact with water intended for public consumption, and chemicals used in the treatment of water, shall be used to ensure the protection of public health and the environment.

(i) Each person who operates a public water supply system shall respond in writing no later than 45 days after receipt of a sanitary survey report describing how and on what schedule the system will address significant deficiencies identified in the survey. (Authorized by K.S.A. 65-171m; implementing K.S.A. 65-171h; effective May 1, 1982; amended Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-19. Disinfection of drinking water. (a) All drinking water supplied to the public from a public water supply system shall be disinfected.

(b) When chlorination is employed, a sufficient amount of chlorine shall be added to the water to maintain a distribution system chlorine residual of at least 0.2 mg/l of free chlorine or 1.0 mg/l of combined chlorine.

(1) Failure to maintain a residual as specified above in more than five percent of measurements taken each month, in any two consecutive months shall be deemed a violation of this regulation.

(2) Each day the public water supply system serves water to its customers, the operator shall make a determination of the chlorine residual. The data shall be recorded in such a manner that the department can determine whether the requirements of this rule and regulation have been met. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-171m; effective May 1, 1982; amended Sept. 26, 1994.)

28-15-20. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-171m; effective May 1, 1982; amended Sept. 21, 1992; amended Sept. 26, 1994; revoked Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-21. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-171m; effective June 21, 1993; revoked Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-22. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-171m; effective Sept. 26, 1994; revoked Oct. 1, 2004.)

28-15-35 Conditions of accreditation. (a) Definitions.

(1) ``Accreditation'' means the issuance of a document by the secretary attesting to the fact that a laboratory meets the minimum requirements specified in K.A.R. 28-15-35, 28-15-36, 28- 15-36a, and 28-15-37. For the purpose of this article 15, the terms accreditation and certification are equivalent.

(2) ``Accredited'' means a laboratory that meets all of the requirements for accreditation as specified in K.A.R. 28-15-35, 28-15-36, 28-15-36a, and 28-15-37.

(3) ``Accrediting authority'' means a territorial, state, federal, or international governmental agency that has responsibility and accountability for environmental laboratory accreditation and that grants accreditation.

(4) ``Analyst'' means a person who performs the analytical methods and associated techniques and who is responsible for applying required laboratory practices and other pertinent quality controls to meet the required level of quality.

(5) ``Clean water act'' or ``CWA'' means U.S. public law 92-500, as in effect on October 18, 1972, which governs water pollution control programs.

(6) ``Denial'' means the department's refusal to accredit a laboratory after submission of an application.

(7) ``Department'' means the Kansas department of health and environment.

(8) ``EPA'' means the U.S. environmental protection agency.

(9) ``Field laboratory'' means any Kansas environmental laboratory performing compliance analyses limited to one or more of the following parameters:

(A) chlorine;

(B) dissolved oxygen;

(C) hydrogen ion (pH);

(D) sulfite;

(E) temperature; or

(F) turbidity.

(10) ``Interim accreditation'' means accreditation issued for either of the following:

(A) An additional parameter utilizing a technology not previously inspected by the laboratory accreditation officer and for which the laboratory meets all other accreditation requirements including acceptable proficiency testing studies, if available; or

(B) a field laboratory before inspection.

(11) ``Laboratory'' means a legally identifiable facility performing environmental analyses in a controlled and scientific manner.

(12) ``Laboratory accreditation officer'' means any person determined by the department to have adequate credentials to evaluate laboratories supplemented by successful completion of the EPA drinking water laboratory accreditation officers' training course, nationally approved assessor training courses, and refresher training courses.

(13) ``Laboratory director'' means a person whose functions are to direct technical personnel and evaluate the quality of test procedures performed in the laboratory.

(14) ``Parameter'' means any chemical or physical substance for which analysis is performed.

(15) ``Parametric group'' means organic compounds for which analysis is performed by utilizing a single method.

(16) ``Proficiency testing sample'' or ``PT'' means a sample the composition of which is unknown to the analyst. The PT samples are used to test whether or not the laboratory can produce analytical results within performance limits determined by the department.

(17) ``Reciprocity'' means department recognition of the validity of the accreditation granted by another accrediting authority, in order to issue Kansas accreditation based upon the evaluation conducted by that accrediting authority.

(18) ``Resource conservation and recovery act'' or ``RCRA'' means U.S. public law 93-580, as in effect on January 2, 1975, which governs solid and hazardous waste programs.

(19) ``Revocation'' means the withdrawal of a laboratory's accreditation.

(20) ``Safe drinking water act'' or ``SDWA'' means U.S. public law 93-523, as in effect on December 16, 1974, which governs drinking water programs.

(21) ``Secretary'' means the secretary of the Kansas department of health and environment.

(22) ``Suspension'' means the temporary re moval of a laboratory's accreditation for a period of time that shall not exceed six months.

(23) ``Supplemental accreditation'' means accreditation based upon state-of-the-art technology for which the EPA has not given method approval and for which monitoring is required by the department.

(b) The requirements for applying for and maintaining accreditation shall be as follows:

(1) A complete application shall be made on forms provided by the department.

(2) Each laboratory, to maintain uninterrupted accreditation, shall file an application for renewal at least 60 calendar days before the current accreditation expires.

(3) Each applicant shall be subject to payment of fees as specified in K.A.R. 28-15-37.

(4) When applications are submitted by accredited laboratories requesting accreditation for additional parameters, the expiration date for the additional accreditation shall be the same date indicated on the certificate currently in effect for that laboratory. Additional fees shall be assessed for each additional parameter or parametric groupas specified in K.A.R. 28-15-37.

(c) Scope of accreditation. Laboratories may be accredited for any of the following:

(1) drinking water (SDWA);

(2) wastewater (CWA);

(3) solid and hazardous waste (RCRA); or

(4) field laboratory. Accreditation of field laboratories shall be limited to parameters specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this regulation.

(d) On-site assessment.

(1) Each on-site assessment of a laboratoryshall be conducted by a laboratory accreditationofficer at a frequency established by the secretary, but at a minimum of at least once every two years. Each on-site assessment shall be conducted to determine whether the laboratory meets the mini- mum requirements for accreditation as specified in K.A.R. 28-15-35 and 28-15-36.

(2) Each on-site assessment of a field laboratory shall be conducted by a laboratory accreditation officer at a frequency established by the secretary, but at a minimum of at least once every three years. On-site assessments shall be conducted to determine whether the laboratory meets the minimum requirements for accreditation as specified in K.A.R. 28-15-35 and 28-15- 36a.

(3) Additional on-site assessments may also be performed to resolve problems indicated by deficiencies from proficiency testing, deficiencies from prior on-site assessments, or changes that an accredited laboratory

makes in location, person- nel, or methodology. Other on-site assessmentsmay be conducted to resolve complaints.

(4) If deficiencies are identified during the on-site assessment, a deficiency report shall be submitted to the laboratory by the department. The laboratory shall respond to the deficiency report with corrective action within 30 days of receivingthe deficiency report. If corrective action is considered not acceptable by the laboratory accreditation officer, the laboratory shall have an additional 30 days after notification of nonacceptance to submit a revised plan for corrective action. Failure to comply with this requirement shall result in denial or suspension of accreditation as established in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(3) of this regulation.

(e) Proficiency testing. For initial and continuing accreditation, each laboratory, excluding field laboratories, shall participate in proficiency testing studies obtained from a proficiency test provider recognized by the department.

(1) For initial accreditation, the laboratory shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Successfully complete two proficiency testing studies out of the three most recent rounds attempted; and

(B) Schedule proficiency testing studies at least 30 days apart and no more than six months apart. A result shall be considered unacceptable if the laboratory reports values for a parameter outside of the acceptance limits established by the department.

(2)(A) For continuing accreditation, the laboratory shall meet the following requirements:

(i) participate in proficiency testing studies twice per year at the times scheduled by the department; and

(ii) maintain a performance history of at least two acceptable proficiency testing studies out of the three most recent studies. A result shall be considered unacceptable when either the laboratory reports values outside of the acceptance limits established by the department or the laboratory fails to participate in scheduled studies.

(B) Failure to maintain the acceptable performance history as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(A)(ii) shall result in suspension of all methods related to the affected parameter.

(C) A laboratory may elect to analyze a remedial proficiency testing sample outside of the scheduled studies after obtaining unacceptable results. The remedial sample shall be considered part of the laboratory's corrective action. The result shall count as part of the historical two-out-of-three performance criteria. If the result from the remedial sample is unacceptable, the labora- tory shall be subject to suspension of all methods related to the affected parameter.

(3) After loss of accreditation of a parameter due to nonacceptable performance, the laboratory shall complete two acceptable proficiency testing studies out of the three most recent studies attempted for the failed parameter before accreditation may be reinstated. These studies shall be scheduled at least 30 days apart and no more than six months apart.

(4) Additional PT requirements for accreditation under the SDWA. For accreditation under the SDWA, for a parameter by multiple test methods, at least once per year the laboratory shall also demonstrate successful performance for each test method for which it seeks or maintains accreditation. Each laboratory may analyze and report multiple method specific results for the same parameter from one of the two PT samples analyzed each year.

(5) Proficiency test providers shall report laboratory results for proficiency test samples in a format approved by the department.

(f) Notification of accreditation. A certificate shall be issued by the secretary to each laboratory satisfactorily meeting all requirements of K.A.R. 28-15-35, 28-15-36, 28-15-36a, and 28-15-37. The parameters or parametric groups for which the laboratory is accredited shall be noted. An accreditation number shall be assigned to each accredited laboratory and shall be included on the certificate. The certificate shall be issued for a 12-month period. The accreditation period may vary from the 12-month period for administrative reasons.

(g) Denial, suspension, or revocation of ac-creditation.

(1) Denial of accreditation. Each laboratory ac-creditation shall be denied in part or in total for any of the following reasons:

(A) Failure to submit a complete application;

(B) failure to meet the personnel requirements as specified in K.A.R. 28-15-36 and K.A.R. 28-15- 36a;

(C) failure to successfully analyze and report proficiency testing samples as required by the department;

(D) failure to demonstrate to the laboratory accreditation officer that the laboratory meets the required standards for accreditation, based upon an on-site assessment;

(E) failure to respond to the deficiency report with acceptable corrective action after an on-site assessment within the time period established in paragraph (d)(4) of this regulation;

(F) failure to implement corrective action;

(G) misrepresentation or omission of material facts;

(H) denial of entry during normal business hours for an on-site assessment; or

(I) failure to pay the required fees as established in K.A.R. 28-15-37.

(2) Accreditation after denial.

(A) Accreditation shall not be granted until a laboratory has demonstrated to the laboratory accreditation officer that the deficiencies that caused the denial have been corrected.

(B) If the laboratory is not successful in correcting the deficiencies that caused the denial, the laboratory shall wait six months before submitting a new application.

(C) After denial of accreditation in part, the laboratory shall reapply for accreditation of theaffected parameters. After denial of accreditation in total, the laboratory shall submit a complete application to the department.

(3) Suspension of accreditation. Any accredited laboratory's accreditation may be suspended in part or in total for the following reasons:

(A) Failure to notify the laboratory accreditation officer in writing within 30 days of changes in ownership, laboratory personnel, laboratory location, or methods that involve a change in technology or instrumentation; or

(B) failure to successfully analyze and report proficiency testing samples as required by the department.

(4) Accreditation after suspension.

(A) Accreditation after suspension shall not be granted until a laboratory has demonstrated to the laboratory accreditation officer that the deficiencies that caused suspension have been corrected.

(B) After suspension of accreditation in part, the laboratory shall reapply for accreditation of the affected parameters. After suspension of accreditation in total, the laboratory shall submit a complete application to the department.

(C) If the laboratory does not correct the deficiencies that caused the suspension within six months, the laboratory accreditation shall be revoked in part or in total

(5) Revocation of accreditation.

(A) An accreditation may be revoked in part or in total if it is determined that there has been anyof the following:

(i) Failure to maintain compliance with K.A.R. 28-15-35, 28-15-36, 28-15-36a, and 28-15-37.

(ii) reporting, as official compliance data, any parameter or analytical result for which accreditation has not been obtained;

(iii) failure to respond to the deficiency report with acceptable corrective action after an on-site assessment;

(iv) failure to respond to the deficiency report after an on-site assessment within the time period established in paragraph (d)(4) of this regulation; or

(v) failure to implement corrective action after an on-site assessment.

(B) An accreditation may be revoked in total if it is determined that there has been the following:

(i) Misrepresentation or omission of material facts;

(ii) failure to participate in proficiency testing studies as required by the department;

(iii) denying entry to a laboratory accreditation officer during the laboratory's working hours; or

(iv) conviction of charges relating to the falsification of any report relating to a laboratory analysis.

(6) Accreditation after revocation.

(A) After revocation, accreditation shall not be granted until a laboratory has corrected the reason for revocation and has met all the requirements of the revocation order.

(B) After revocation of accreditation in part, the laboratory shall reapply for accreditation of creditation in total, the laboratory shall submit a complete application to the department.

(h) Analytical results obtained after an accreditation has been suspended or revoked shall not be submitted to the department as official compliance data.

(i) Reciprocity.

(1) Establishment of reciprocity for the accreditation of laboratories located outside of the state of Kansas. Laboratories located outside of the state of Kansas that perform laboratory services as specified in K.S.A. 65-163 through 65-171t, and amendments thereto, and K.A.R. 28-15-35, 28- 16-28b, 28-16-63, and 28-31-4 may be accredited by the department, if the laboratory is accredited by an accrediting authority recognized by the department.

(2) Each out-of-state laboratory shall submit an application to the department with a copy of the current certificate issued by the primary accrediting authority or authorities, and the accreditation fees specified in K.A.R. 28-15-37.

(3) Laboratories located outside of Kansas shall not be approved as field laboratories.

(4) The laboratory shall be accredited only for the requested parameters for which it holds accreditation from its primary accrediting authority or authorities. The laboratory shall be accredited by the department for only parameters and methods included in the Kansas scope of accreditation.

(5) In lieu of reciprocity, out-of-state laboratories may apply for and receive accreditation from the department if the following criteria are met:

(A) The laboratory is located within 25 miles of the Kansas border;

(B) the laboratory is performing laboratory services for its own company facility located within the state of Kansas to comply with K.S.A. 65-163 through 65-171t, and amendments thereto, and K.A.R. 28-15-25, 28-16-28b, 28-16- 63, and 28-31-4; and

(C) the laboratory meets all other requirements for accreditation as specified in this regulation.

(j) Laboratory withdrawal of accreditation. Each laboratory may withdraw its application for accreditation at any time during the accreditation process. Each laboratory may withdraw from accreditation at any time during the accreditation period. In both cases, each laboratory shall notify the department in writing. The fees submitted to the department up to the time of the notification shall not be refunded, as specified in K.A.R. 28- 15-37. (Authorized by K.S.A. 65-1,109a; imple- menting K.S.A. 65-171l, K.S.A. 65-1,109a, K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 65-3406 and 65-3431, and K.S.A. 65- 34,105; effective, E-79-14, June 23, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1983; amended May 1, 1986; amended May 1, 1988; amended Jan. 24, 1994; amended May 25, 2001.)

28-15-36 Requirements for accreditation of laboratories other than field labora- tories. The minimum requirements for approval of environmental laboratories shall be those listed in ``standards for accreditation of environmental laboratories,'' published April 2001 by the department and hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by K.S.A. 65-1,109a; implementing K.S.A. 65-171l, K.S.A. 65-1,109a, K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 65-3406 and 65-3431, and K.S.A. 65- 34,105; effective, E-79-14, June 23, 1978; effec- tive May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1983; amended May 1, 1986; amended May 1, 1988; amended Jan. 24, 1994; amended May 25, 2001.)

28-15-36a Requirements for accredi- tation of field laboratories. (a) Accreditation of a field laboratory shall be granted only to those laboratories performing environmental analyses limited to one or more of the following parameters:

(1) chlorine;

(2) dissolved oxygen;]

(3) hydrogen ion (pH);

(4) sulfite;

(5) temperature; or

(6) turbidity.

(b) Personnel. Personnel performing analytical procedures shall meet the following minimum qualifications:

(1) a high school diploma or equivalent;

(2) knowledge of the use of analytical equipment and support equipment used for the analysis of the parameters listed in subsection (a) of this regulation; and

(3) one month's experience in performing the analyses being considered for approval.

(c) Supplies, reagents, standards, and equipment.

(1) All items necessary for the performance of the analyses shall be available.

(2) Reagents and standards shall not exceed their expiration date.

(3) Equipment shall be properly maintained and in working order.

(4) Automated on-line equipment shall be maintained and calibrated according to manufacturer's instructions. The calibration and maintenance of automated equipment shall be documented.

(d) Analytical methods. Drinking water samples shall be analyzed in accordance with methods approved by the laboratory accreditation officer as required by the safe drinking water act. Environmental water samples analyzed under the clean water act shall be analyzed in accordance with methods approved by the laboratory accreditation officer as required by the clean water act. Environmental samples analyzed under the resource conservation and recovery act shall be analyzed in accordance with methods approved by the laboratory accreditation officer as required by the resource conservation and recovery act.

(e) Sample collection and handling. All samples collected for field laboratory analysis shall be analyzed immediately after collection or on-site. Temperature shall be read at the sample site.

(f) Quality assurance. Each field laboratory shall implement and maintain a detailed, written standard operating procedure for collection, analysis, reporting, and data handling.

(g) Data handling.

(1) All records relating to data reported for regulatory compliance purposes shall be retained by the laboratory for at least five years. This requirement shall include the following if applicable:

(A) calibration or standardization information, or both;

(B) quality controls, including standards and duplicates;

(C) calculations;

(D) sampling and analytical information; and

(E) reports.

(2) The sampling and analytical data to be retained shall include the following:

(A) the date, time, and location of sampling and analysis;

(B) the name of the person collecting the sample;

(C) the name of the analyst; and

(D) the type of analysis, method utilized, and results.

(h) Each field laboratory shall notify the accreditation officer in writing within 30 days of changes in analytical equipment, personnel, facility location, facility name, or facility ownership. If changes in personnel take place, the

field laboratory shall be responsible for the placement of individuals meeting the qualifications requirements specified in subsection (b) of this regulation. (Authorized by K.S.A. 65-1,109a; implementing K.S.A. 65-171l, K.S.A. 65-1,109a, K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 65-3406 and 65-3431, and K.S.A. 65- 34,105; effective Jan. 24, 1994; amended May 25, 2001.)

28-15-37 Fees. (a) The environmental laboratory accreditation application fee shall be $150.00 for each scope of accreditation.

(b) The fees specified in subsection (a) of this regulation shall be submitted with the application forms provided by the Kansas department of health and environment.

(c) Upon receipt and approval of the application, a statement of accreditation fees shall be calculated and issued to the laboratory, by the department, as follows:

(1) For each scope of accreditation, excluding field laboratory accreditation, the annual fee shall be $30.00 for each individual parameter and $50.00 for each parametric group to a maximum of $800.00.

(2) The fee for microbiology shall be $200.00.

(3) The fee for biomonitoring shall be $200.00.

(4) For field laboratory certification, the fee for each parameter shall be $90.00.

(d) A fee of $50.00 shall be assessed for each parameter and parametric group for each scope of accreditation requested as an addition during the accreditation period. This fee shall be assessed in addition to any maximum limit.

(e) (1) The accreditation fee for laboratories accredited by reciprocity shall be as follows:

(A) $275.00 for each scope of accreditation if the laboratory requests one to 10 parameters or parametric groups, or both;

(B) $600.00 for each scope of accreditation if the laboratory requests 11 to 20 parameters or parametric groups, or both; and

(C) $1,000.00 for each scope of accreditation if the laboratory requests more than 20 parameters or parametric groups, or both.

(2) All fees shall be submitted with the application forms provided by the department.

(3) An additional fee of $50.00 shall be assessed for each parameter and parametric group for each scope of accreditation requested as an addition during the accreditation period.

(f) All fees shall be remitted in full before the issuance of the certificate. Fees shall not be refunded except in the case of overpayment. Payment of fees shall be made to the Kansas division of health and environmental laboratory. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 65-1,109a; effective, E-79-14, June 23, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1986; amended Jan. 24, 1994; amended May 25, 2001.)